

SATURDAY, MARCH 80, 1895.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 60 BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year GODAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month TOWERLY, Per Year 200 Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

### Clearing Up.

Steadily, slowly, perhaps unsuspectedly, but surely, the essential fact of the commotion about silver and gold is coming to the front. It is here exhibited by our esteemed Southern contemporary of notably persistent favor for the silver cause, the Atlanta

coinage at the mints for both gold and silver; but i does not besitate to say that if we are to choose finaliween gold monometallism and silver monometa n, it infinitely prefers the latter. There can be n real prosperity, no substantial progress, under the single gold standard."

What our contemporary has yet to learn is that the alternative of gold or silver, the 'choice," as it is termed here, with which the Constitution thinks it is confronted as a new question, is as old as the history of gold and silver money. The last choice by this country, made under conditions distinguishing gold from silver as definitely as they are distinguished to-day, and pointing to a monometallism as inexorable as that which our contemporary discovers now, was made in 1884, and the United States chose gold. The difference between the value of the two metals was then so slight that the standard of value passed from silver to gold without shock or flurry, just as it could pass again to silver if silver should recover its former value.

The Constitution's programme, or rather the silver programme, is to legislate the standard of prices bodily over from gold to silver, after a sixty years' measurement by gold monometallism and when silver has sunk to but little better than half the value of gold. It is to go from one monometallism to another by a violent jump through the force of a decree of Congress.

The perpetual question of gold monometallism, as we have it now, or silver monometallism, as the Constitution declares for, is now happily beginning to be appreciated at its true force. The fashionable delusion of bimetallism is losing its place. The effort is to reverse in a day the process which has been in uninterrupted operation for sixty years. It is a pretty violent proposition.

## To Spoil the Fifth Avenue.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Gen. McMahon to withdraw from the operation of the law forbidding the Fifth avenue to be used by railways, that part of the avenue between Washington square and Twenty-third street, ought to be squelched. That astute and powerful concern, the Metropolitan Traction Company, has long had its eye on the Fifth avenue, and even before the time of that company various promoters, speculators, and shrewd men of business were anxious to lay tracks there. In response to an enlightened public opinion. expressing the general feeling that the Fifth avenue should be kept free from railways, and allowed to remain as a great thoroughfare of pleasure, of driving, of processions and public celebrations, one of the splendid shows and sights of the city for residents and for strangers, the Legislature passed the law a part of which it is now proposed to repeal. There is no justification for that repeal. The Fifth avenue is still the only street in town in which great bodies of men can move without hindrance and danger. Its character is now fixed. It is and is to be a street partly of private residences, partly of certain businesses, of which the exhibi tion and sale of pictures and other works of art and antiquities seem to be the most prominent, partly of clubs and magnificent hotels. It is a parade ground and promenade of fashion, of wealth, and at the same time of democracy, for all sorts and conditions of men and women are there to see or to be seen. In spite of the rapid changes in its architecture in the last few years, it is still only a faint indication of what it is destined to be in time, the most brilliant street in the world. A cable railroad or any other kind of a railroad will simply ruin it for all decprative and festal purposes, congest it, make driving in it difficult and dangerous, and be a great inconvenience and no small peril to the crowds that are wont to collect there, especially on Sundays, on Memorial Day,

or any day of public festivity. The Fifth avenue is no quarter of a class. It is part of the common stock of pleasure in New York, something that every citizen who is not an Anarchist takes pride in. It is the only important street which is free from curb to curb. This fact is fully appreciated by the hundreds of thousands of people that drive on the avenue, whether they are happy millionaires steering a fourin-hand or happy grocer's boys taking their sweethearts for a spin in the Park. Indeed, the merits of the Fifth avenue as a carles street are so much appreciated that heavy traffic seeks it, and driving for pleasure is seriously interfered with by the press of trucks and wagons. The proposition to exclude this heavy traffic from the avenue during certain hours was eminently sensible and proceeded from the proper assumption that it is a part of the public playground. Buncombe and demagogical talk caused that proposition to be rejected; and now the gentlemen who have long been thirsting to spoil the avenue, seem to think the time has come to carry out their in-

tentions, and that the public will not object. The erection of the Washington Arch at the southern end of the avenue should be enough to protect that part of it from railway tracks. From Twenty-third street to Washington square it is an interesting combination of new and old New York, of great business buildings and quiet and stately old houses, not the least noble portion of a noble street. With cars dashing along and gongs clanging horribly, that part of the street, nearly three-quarters of a mile long, would be hopelessly undone; and of course the tracks would be ultimately laid the whole length of the street, if they are allowed to be laid from Washingington square to Twenty-third street. Some time or other the plaza at Fifty-ninth street may be adorned with a memorial arch or group of statuary worthy of the site, but the street will have been spoiled already if it has not been left free in its entire width and prospects of President DoLE's Governand length from the Washington Arch. No ment, that the mere perusal of the manu-

help the matter. The characteristic part of the Fifth avenue, its essential life and movement, are from Washington square to the Park. To the north of Sixticth street it is only a residence street, with much variety of architecture, to be sure, with many recent evidences of the expenditure of much wealth and some taste, but colorless and monotonous compared with the stretch below. The symmetry and the beauty of the whole street would be destroyed by letting the cable roads occupy the lower part, however good such occupation might be for the accident insurance companies.

Is anybody asking for a cable road on the Fifth avenue except the gentlemen who own the Broadway and the Lexington avenue systems? Has the public been howling for car tracks on the Fifth avenue? If so, nobody but those same gentlemen has heard the howl. There is no necessity and no excuse for spoiling the Fifth avenue. It should be allowed to remain as it is, the pride and pleasure of the whole city. It should be guarded like the City Hall. It is not too much to have at least one great street, which can be crossed without inviting death, and which looks well.

## The Millstone Around England's Neck

The leading article in the current number of the Nineteenth Century is a further arraignment of England's Mediterranean olicy by Mr. W. LAIRD CLOWES, who under the signature of "Nauticus" has made himself an authority on naval affairs. He not only agrees with Lieut.-Col. ELSDALE in maintaining that England on the outbreak of war should evacuate Egypt, Cyprus, and Malta, henceforth confining herself to sealing up the entrances of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, but he insists that the evacuation should take place immediately, and that England should at once proceed to occupy Tangier and fortify the island of Perim and Cape Bab-el-Mandeb.

Mr. Clowes can see no good reasons for the attempt, involving a vast and constantly increasing outlay, to control by force the Mediterranean. He believes that after the Napoleonic wars his countrymen would have withdrawn from that sea, had they not acquired the mischievous habit of meddling with other people's affairs and been prevented by false pride from shaking off that habit and attending exclusively to their own business. As for the pretext that the Suez Canal could be used in war time as a road to India, Mr. CLOWES has but a low idea of the intelligence of those who put it forward. The only safe road to India in time of trouble will be by way of the Cape. Neither is it England's business to prop the Sultan on his tottering throne; she should leave the "sick man" to be doctored by his neighbors. The holders of Egyptian bonds ought to be told that the mass of the British taxpayers are not interested in those se curities, and those persons who invest in them should not expect Great Britain to guarantee them against loss.

What, then, would Mr. CLOWES advise his countrymen to do? He would have them transfer Egypt to France, receiving in return a free hand at Tangier and on the seacoast of Morocco. Cyprus he would restore to the Porte, which might resume the administration of the island under guarantees. Malta he would offer to Catholic Europe, as a neutral patrimony for the Papacy. Thus would England rid herself of her permanent entanglements in the Mediterranean. She would then have no occasion to maintain any permanent fleet in that sea. Mr. CLOWES, of course, does not mean that his countrymen, after their withdrawal, should never send a few ships up the Straits. What he means is that, like the inhabitants of the United States or of Brazil, they should become visitors instead of dwellers in the Mediterranean. Tangier would take the place of Malta as a winter naval port, and become the headquarters of a newly constituted Atlantic squadron, which, as it could be effectively supported from the Channel, need not be ordinarily as strong as the present Mediterranean fleet.

Capt. Mahan's estimate of the importance of sea power to the maintenance empire is evidently accepted to the fullest extent by the writer of this article. What the latter recommends is the concentration of England's sea power at the points of vital relation to imperial interests. He contends that by such concentration his country would acquire an admirable strategic position, freedom from European preoccupations, and security instead of peril, for she would set at liberty for imperial service the considerable naval and military force now stationed in the Mediterranean for the bene-

fit of other people. It is plain to any one who has followed the discussion of this subject during the last year in English reviews and newspapers, that the drift of expert opinion is strongly in favor of the belief that the policy of striving to control the Mediterranean is a millstone around England's neck.

# Julius and Joaquin.

The Evening Post newspaper of Thursday printed a letter from Honolulu signed with the initials "J. A. P." From these initials, as well as from the general tone of the com munication, we infer that the correspondent is one JULIUS A. PALMER, who has written somewhat copiously in Boston newspapers, and perhaps elsewhere, in the interest of royalty and the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM Policy o Infamy. We know nothing of the personal relation of Mr. PALMER to Hawaiian affairs, but we have read enough of him to be quite sure that GODKIN has found a correspondent after his own alleged heart.

Promptly upon his arrival in Honolulu his new NORDHOFF sends back to GODKIN s batch of information from which we extract the cheerful items here subjoined:

"No republic whatever exists in Hawaii." "The nature and extent of the [recent] revolt was immensely exaggerated. It was a mere riot, only three persons in all being killed, and these by their

"Statutes restraining personal liberty and aboust ing in some cases trial by jury have been passed during the last week of martial law. The President person ally introduced and advocated laws for the suspension for five years of any seditions newspaper, and also for the arrest, imprisonment, or banishment of any person having intentions bostlle to the Government." " President Done is far less conservative than for merly. Contrariwise, he introduces and advocates in

councils the most stringent measures."

"The financial report shows a public debt of nearly \$4,000,000, a nominal balance in the Treasury of \$300,000. But the Ministry omit to state that the largest part of the available funds are deposits of planters and bankers for which certificates are saucil, redeemable in silver at the pleasure of the nolder, so that the balance is an augmentation of the

Certain aliens advocate the establishment here by the great powers of consular courts, such as exist in countries where legal punishment for offences would essentially differ from the penalties imposed by civil ized nations, where a jury trial is not possible.

The whole picture furnished by PALMER if PALMER it is, of the condition of affairs in Hawaii is so gloomy, so discouraging to the friends of the young republic, and so contrary to all the authoritative information we have concerning the performances

than be has been since he was last arrested. He prints the letter eagerly under the headlines, "The Hawaiian Situation; A Republie Under Dictatorial Rule: Autocratic Course of the Government," &c. He thinks he has found the right man to report

Hawaiian news for the Evening Post. We should think so, too, if it did not hap pen that by way of support for PALMER'S statements of the dreadful condition of affairs in Hawaii, GODKIN has seen fit to append an interview with JOAQUIN MILLER, the wild-eyed Poet of the Sierras. Joaquin has just come back to San Francisco from Honolulu without his trunk or even a single change of underclothing, having barely escaped with his precious life from the clutches of the autocratic Dole's dictatorial minions. The story he brings throws PAL-MER altogether into the shade. We quote from MILLER:

"There are hundreds of good men down there, kept in the vilest prisons by men who betrayed a woman and robbed her."

"The soldiers down there will not fight for Doll. In fact they are all falling out,"

"I doubt if Dolk has any friends at all who are not under pay in civil or military offices, or in some way selfably interested in his oligarchy." "There has been nothing so moustrous since the

A comparison of the two Hawaiian au thorities from whose reports we have quoted, will convince any disinterested person that JOAQUIN, and not JULIUS, is the man for GODKIN. PALMER'S style is milk and water compared with the chemically pure sulphuric acid of the Poet's invective. What is JULIUS'S mild declaration that no republic exists in Hawaii beside JOAQUIN'S burning announcement that there has been nothing so monstrous since the Reign of Terror ?

Mr. MILLER intimates that he intends to go to Japan and procure an ironclad with which to blow President Dole's Government into smithereens. Whether the Poet's ultimate purpose is to restore LILIUOKA-LANI, or to make himself King, or merely to recover his trunk, is not quite clear. In any case such an expedition would be sure to have the valuable support of the Evening Post newspaper. GODKIN might even be willing to send his Military Editor along, as his personal representative in the field.

## The Greatest Little Poem

Our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo Courier, is moved by some remarks of ours as to the present dimness of the Democratic outlook, to indulge in this wild surmise: "Apparently THE SUN has lost faith in its own favor

## " 'We may be happy yet,

You bet!" Not at all. Not a mite. The poem is as true and as beautiful as ever it was, and the deep philosophic wisdom, which it expresses in so gay a guise, is still profitable and solid For the Democratic party of New York, pitched into calamity by Mr. CLEVELAND'S gross falsification of the commission given him by the people in 1892, and now wearily floundering about, the Chinaman's hymn of hope quoted above is now, and is likely to be for some time to come, a most appropriate and consoling composition. It seems to have been written among discouragements. The unknown genius who enriched the world with it may have had sickness in the family, or have been dispossessed by his landlord, or have been burned out. The earthquake may have thrown down his premises the day before, or his greatest debtor may have sailed for the South Seas and left no assets behind him. The poet may have been going through a time of business depression, just as the United States has. He may just have heard from China that all his family had committed suicide for the sake of getting even with a neighbor. He may have recently been assaulted by some of the earnest thinkers from the Sand Lots. He may have had fog in his lungs and lead in his liver. Some good reason, moral, physical, or pecuniary, he must have had for yielding to depression and letting melancholy claim him for her own. If he had been only an ordinary poet of the modern school, seeth ing with symbolism and rank with decadence, he would have stained verses with his woe, wept or sneered at an intolerable nd uninhabitable world, patronized Goo, and damned his fellow men. He would have torn off his bandages like TRISTAN and exhibited his wounds to the public. He would have shown in a most superior if not wholly satisfactory manner that life is a beggarly and wretched business to snarled at and rejected; and he would have demonstrated with the utmost bitterness that the only possible way to be happy is to be miserable. But this poet was no ordinary rhymer, no follower of a school, no secondhand dealer in opinions of existence. In the midst of misfortune or disappointment his rich and sane nature rollicked undisturbed. He looked toward the future and smiled. He hailed and hymned its majestic possibilities in the memorable and splendid lines, which constitute the very quintessence and permican of optimistic philosophy:

"We may be happy yet, The Democratic party is not very happy at present, and there is not much chance that it will be happy again until the income tax has been taken from its sagging shoulders; but there is no reason why it should not be happy some day. The madness of Populism must be brief. The interregnum of common sense must come to an end. There are less than two years more of Mr. CLEVELAND. The New York Democracy still possesses in DAVID BENNETT HILL a bold and sagacious leader who has stood up straight for Democratic principles, and never truckled to the spirit of communism that is incarnated in the income tax. Reaction naturally succeeds action, and the astounding Republican successes of 1893 and 1894 will no doubt be followed in due time by Republican defeats almost as astounding. If the due time comes to seem somewhat overdue, there will be all the more opportunity to repeat the immortal apothegm:

You bet! We invite our esteemed contemporary in Buffalo and all other Democrats, terrified or unterrified, to write that inspiring couplet in their hats and hearts.

# The Mission of the Montgomery.

The visit of the cruiser Montgomery to Brewer's Lagoon has been followed by a cable despatch from Minister Young indicating that Honduras will investigate the RENTON case, with a view to making reparation for any wrong done by her citizens. It is further reported that a communication on the subject from Mr. BONIL-LA. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras, is to be sent to Washington, or perhaps has already been sent.

Mrs. RENTON's account of the killing of her husband and the plundering and burning of their house and store at Brewer's Lagoon, was given on her arrival in this country in May last. RENTON and his wife, both Americans by birth, settled on the lagoon rather more than eight years ago, and established a thriving trade along the mount of growth to the northward will script must have made Goden happier coast, while starting also a fine coconnut

and orange plantation and cattle ranch Depredations upon his extensive property are said to have been first made, and at last he was mortally wounded, according to Mrs. RENTON's story, by a volley fired from an ambuscade. She was forced to leave

Honduras with her adopted child. It must not be supposed that nothing has been done by Honduras in the case. The persons accused of participation in the murder were tried, it appears, but were acquitted, so that the real facts in the strange case were left in much uncertainty, so far as those proceedings went. The report of Commander DAVIS may throw some light on an affair which certainly is now dark.

### Cuba and Spain.

Supposing no international complications arise, the United States Government cannot touch the struggle of the Cuban insurgents. Our Government has no concern with the question, no right to meddle with it. But every American citizen worthy of his birthright wishes that the Cuban rebels might prevail, and throw into the sea the authority of Spain in this hemisphere, never to be raised again over Cuba.

The Spanish monarchy on this side of the water, governing a foreign country desiring self-government, is an anomaly. It s an untimely and outlandish outrage on the principles asserted successfully by the colonies of the United States. The entire population of North and South America, all republicans, want to see the power of Spain withdrawn to its own soil, and Cuba left to the destiny its citizens can make for it. Free Cuba, of any form of Government, but self-governing, is the hope on this side of the Atlantic to-day; it is the inevitable fact of to-morrow.

All the efforts of the gallant Cubans to nake that morrow come as soon as possible, are backed by the living sympathies of the North American Union

No man living to-day receives the attenion and the admiration of mankind in comparison with Prince BISMARCK. Giving the screw of accuracy still another turn, it can be said that no other man lives to whom, so much as he, the civilized world would rise to pay honor. Measured in public service to his country, and in achievements on the public stage, no man is in his class. To put it short, he is a great man. Possibly the truth-telling future will decide that at this time there was no other great man. It is no wonder that practically all people, friends or foes through their circumstances, are ready to say a sincere word of cheer to BISMARCK on his

eightleth birthday.
At the time of such a Bismarck demonstration, credit must be given to his young friend WILLIAM II, for getting the better of his boyish temper, and properly recognizing BISMARCK's deserts. We, who have uninterruptedly held our attitude of esteem for the great German, take great pleasure in finding WILLIAM by our side again in harmony with the universal feeling; and we salute the Emperor as well as the

The pastor of the Presbyterian church at Whitestone has joined with the paster of the Methodist church in providing candidates to be voted for at the coming village election. We have learned by our despatch from there that if neither the Republican nor the Democratic candidates are of the right kind, in their opinion. they will put up an independent ticket. This is bad business. It is a disagreeable incident in the politics of Whitestone. It will be the duty of all the right-minded citizens of the place to vote against the clerical party's candidates, who ever they may be.

We do not see how the Methodist and the Prosbyterian ministers can unite in this political game. We should suppose that the Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF would want candidates who are sound upon all the points in the General Assem bly's Confession of Faith, and that the Rev. Mr. Morrit would want candidates who can tell the difference between the Arminian theology and the Calvinistic. How can either of the way upon any point that is fundamental in his religion as applied to Whitestone politics? When candidates for office shall be the tools of

any sect, or combination of sects, it will be time to haul down the Star Spangled Banner.

In the rivalry between the electric and the steam railroads in Connecticut, the Legislature of the State ought to refrain from interference. If the electric lines are injuring the busi ness of the steam lines, it must be because they enjoy economic advantages not possessed by the other. The cheaper and more serviceable of the two powers will surely win in the end, whatever be the legislation enacted in regard to it.

It is our experience that the civil and helpful conductors on the street cars far outnumber the ill-mannered and insolent ones. Hence we were surprised at Justice Ryan's narrative of his experiences as a passenger on the Third avenue surface line. It seems to us that his Honor must be more than ordinarily unfortunate when he takes a trip on a street car. We have often ridden in cars, the conductors of which were polite, gentle, and good-natured under most trying circumstances. It must often be difficult for a conductor to keep his temper and be uniformly courteous. He may have his car jammed full of passengers, some of whom are rude, or huffy, or break the rules, or stick out their feet, or chew tobacco, or try to dodge the payment of their fare, or eay they got the wrong change, or try to pass off a Canada dime, if not a clipped quarter, or swear aloud, or trample upon a woman's dress or otherwise demean themselves improperly. the conductor dealing with such passengers who can remain amiable the whole day, and all through the rush hours, and be as courteous to everybody as he is paid for being, must have the patience of Jon with the meek peas of Moses and must be a chippier man than most. The talk of putting women on duty as car conductors amuses us when we think of the superior disposition of womankind under the uproar of life. Let us be tolerant of the car conductors. There are lots of the right kind of men among them Those of them who are too gruff with people ought to be discharged.

# MANIFEST DESTINY.

Newfoundland and Canada as Part of the American Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in THE SUN entitled "They Want to Join Us." referring to Newfoundland, expresses the sentiments and feelings of 95 per cent. of the inhabitants of that colony. I hope the time is not far distant when Uncle Sam will have control of the Canadas. The rising generation of New-foundlanders may yet see the Stars and Stripes floating from the Signal Hill at St. John's. A NEWFOUNDLANDER. NEW YORK, March 29, 1895.

# Rooming Day Stands for April 10.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not a misprint in this monding's Sex appointing April 10 as "fooming bay?" Whether it is or not, please change the date to April 1. There is still time. Pon't delay the return of prosperity an unnecessary minute

We are sorry not to oblige Pro Bono, but the date of the Wednesday before Easter, when 100,000 persons agree to spend \$100 each to give trade a boom, must stand. April 1 would be altogether too soon for the gallant 100,000 so to husband their resources as to be able to launch \$10,000,000 into the cash boxes of commerce with one magnificent swash. We enroll Pro Bono as one of the 100,000 boomers.

# Snowslides in Colorado.

Aspen, Col., March 29. Frequent snowslides on West Aspen Mountain have swept away the telephone and electric wires which run over the mountain sides, and travel on the trails and roads is almost entirely suspended. Ole 'eler-son, a miner, was caught by one of the sildes and carried down the mountain side, but nos fatally injured.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Attempted Outrage on the Rights of American Citizenship. From the New York Ledger.

As THE SUN is sold in every large city in the country, Mr. Dana might be required to stand trial in every city in the Union where a Grand Jury could be obtained to indict him. The bare statement of this proposition is sufficient to stamp it as the height of injustice.

has been attempted in the city of Washington, and, as in the present instance, the effort was made against the same editor, and failed. It is fortunate for the country that this method of procedure has selected one so well able to maintain the rights and liberties of citizenship. If Mr. Dana can be taken to Washington for trial for offences committed in New York, he can be taken to New Orleans, San Francisco, or anywhere in the Union. His occupation as a journalist can be interrupted and his means of defence against incriminating charges abridged by his removal for trial to a great distance from his home. It is one of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. This seems to dispose of all shadow of right to drag an editor to a distance for trial in a locality and among those who might be supposed to favor the prosecutor. There is no other reason for requiring an editor to stand trial elsewhere than in the city where his paper is published, unless it be to harass and annoy him, and possibly subject him to the indignity of a conviction brought about by local prejudices. In the case of a newspaper of less realth and circulation such a prosecution would be a cause of serious embarrassment. We know very little of the merits of Mr. Noyes's case, but the course taken by the prosecution is sufficient to discredit it and to array all fair-minded people on the side of the defendant.

From the New York Globe As a general thing libel suits against prom inent and reputable newspaper editors are not regarded with much favor either by the public or by the courts. The man with a grievance is seldom a popular character. The average opinion is that the ordinary libel suit originates in much exaggerated ideas of one's personal importance, personal dignity, and general personal deserts. When a man has to maintain his standing by suing a newspaper for libel, he is in a

peculiar position indeed. An action for libel by one newspaper editor or publisher against another has to be based on exceptionally convincing circumstances of injury and wrong done to receive sympathetic attention. If there is any individual who ought to be well able to fight the battles of his personality without help from the courts, it is the man

who has a newspaper of his own. The criminal libel suit of F. B. Noves of the Washington Star against Charles A. Dana of THE SUN has received a great deal of public attention for two reasons; first, because Mr. Noves prefers to go to law against Mr. Dana. although he controls a great and widely circulated newspaper with which to hold his own: secondly, because Mr. Noyes not only insists on suing, but insists on having the case tried in Washington instead of in New York, where the alleged libelious act was committed. In the preliminary proceedings before Commissioner Shields last week it appeared quite plainly that the Washington newspaper man was actuated more by desire to harass the editor of THE SUN. by taking him away from his home and his business, than by any other motive.

The interest displayed by the press of the country in this suit is an evidence of the increasing protest against merely whimsical and revengeful libel actions. The ordinary businers man is not subject to vexation and inconvenience from spiteful personal suits, because the courts do not suffer such attempts to receive the dignity of litigation. It is time that the laws of the country should treat the editor or publisher of a great and responsible newspaper as fairly as the average business man.

From the Boston Journa! If the principle should be established in the Dana case that the publisher of a newspaper printed anywhere in the United States may be taken to Washington to be tried there in a crimnal court for anything in his paper which a resident of the District of Columbia may charge as libellous, there will be far-reaching consequences. There will be nothing to prevent any flicer of the Government who may feel himself aggrieved by criticisms of his official conduct in the newspapers of the country from haling the editors to the District, there to be tried for the crime of libel under these outrageous and outworn provisions of eighteenth century law. A man like Andrew Johnson, for example, if he had bethought him of this engine of oppression. might have had half the editors of the country sentenced in the District courts. Not much would be left of the boasted liberties of the American press if this principle were once conceded.

From the Hastings Tribune. Editor Noyes of the Washington Star sued Editor Dana of THE SUN for criminal libel in the courts of the capital city and wants him brought there for trial. To this high-handed outrage there is a universal protest on the part of the brethren of the press. They say if Dana has libelled Noyes that the trial should come off in New York city, where Dana resides and where

## M'KINLEY DIDN'T SAY IT. His Reported Deliverance on Silver Benied

his Sun is published. So say we all.

From the Atlanta Constitution,
THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 26. - Governor McKinley appeared to be somewhat anused this afternoon when the Constitution representative called upon him and showed him a telegram saying that Northern and Western papers were quoting him as saying that if the Republicans declare for free silver he would not accept the nomination, but would withdraw from the

"Why." said he, smiling, "that is absurd." But nothing further would be say.

# Last American Naval Vessel Lost,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: An article has been ing the rounds of the press on the subject of the sinking of United States war vessels since the in ency of our navy, and stating that the last catastrophe of the kind occurred in the case of the brig Epervis. when she disappeared in the year 1815, never to be heard of again. In the year 1854 the Albany, then at heard of again. In the year 1853 the Albany, then attached to the home squadron, salled out of the harbor of Pensacola, bound for the West Indies, under the command of Capt. James T. Gerry. Nothing has been heard of her from that day to this, and her fate must ever remain one of the many mysteries of the sense where remain one of the many mysteries of the sense whatever that may have been. The consensus of opinion among navil editors at the time was that she was struck amidships by a sudden squall of great hover woon under full sait, and owing to topicasiness capsized, then quickly sank by reason of her heavy or framee.

In the cause of correct naval history, and in behalf of the memory of the gailant turs who perished over forty years age in the line of daily, this depictable swent well deserves to be rescued from odilying.

BIEMINGHAM, Ala., March 20.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26,

# He Asks Protection from a Woman,

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sic: I am a resident of Orange and do business at Forty second atrect and Fifth avenue. In common with other follow travellers have been an indiguant eyewitness of the sional woman masher, and a victin. This woman generally gets on the clevated trein at Chambers street, and, sweeping through the car, she picks out atrect and, awcoping through the car, she picks out the best looking man she can find stands opposite to bim, and stares him out of countenance until acceptance from his seal or those shorter car. She, the masher, is rather tail and thin, with large unil sleeched where she had the summan of the she had the same affects can have it she fails to attract the mans attention with her (alleged) fascinating she made, she will lead over him to a semi-affectionale, ways experiently since this had semi-affectionale, ways experiently since this had always premodificated this affection in silence that I appeal to your extended format hoping this may reach her eyes and serve to suppress her.

Viscit, QUSE VISCIT.

The Century for April contains an article of strange timeline's on Nikola Tesla and some of his discoveries, by Thomas Commerford Martin. The article is valuable in itself, and owing to the recent destruction of Mr. Tesla's workshops, is immeasurably destruction of Mr. Team's wild attack, the original notes of which have been lost. Prof. 8b and 8 life of Na. polson is continued; the serials by Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Crawford run their course interestingly; and the other articles in the number are what one looks for in the Century.

"Pike's Peak or flust" Puzzle,
Sing a song of Pike's Peak!
Do it if you can!
If you can!
Tou climb up to the top
You're a rising man!—Ade.

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The Severe Winter-The Troller System

Mr. George Vanderbitt's Great Pince. WASHINGTON, March 27.-The season in the South is late this year by from two to four weeks. The past winter was almost unexampled for its cold, the thermometer falling to as low a degree as was reached anywhere in the middle States of the North, and the severe weather continuing even into March. The stock generally bears evidence of this extraordinary cold and its This is the second time that the same action consequent hardships, and the ploughing of the fields and their preparation for the forthcoming crops are much later than usual, and in some regions had not yet begun when I passed through them. The trees are not leafed out in the more northern country, and the grass is only beginning to sprout, the appearance of nature suggesting rather a New England landscape than the South at the end of March. The roads are heavy, and as they are generally had even under the conditions of weather they are now more than ever disgracefully bad in most places. In no part of the Union is reform in the construction

and maintenance of country roads so much

needed as here.

Perhaps the prospect of road improvement is not now so good as it would be were it not for the extensive introduction of the trolley system. Trolley cars are running in every considerable town, and the lines are oftentimes stretched far into the outlying districts, and eventually will be extended much further. Whatever may be said against the trolley in large and crowded towns, it is unquestionably an agent for the advancement of civilization in the country of inestimable value; and the use now made of it there is only the beginning of the service it is destined to render in the development of the agricultural regions. The electricity which furnishes its motor is generated by water powe at a marvellously cheap rate of expense, and once the lines are laid down they can be run a a cost so trifling that their extension in all directions seems to be inevitable both for the purpose of transporting passengers and for conveying freight. In western North Carolina such a road through the rich tobaccogrowing country is projected for the specia service of the planters, and generally may be made useful and profitable in affording facilities for rapid and cheap transportation in districts removed from steam railways, from which now the agricultural products must be carted at great labor and expense and much loss of valuable time. If it be so employed it will assist importantly in opening up new regions to cultivation, and it will help to lessen theer. penses of the farmer generally, and thus enable him to sustain himself in a period of declining prices for his products. This development of the trolley system or of the use of electricity as a motor is manifestly in its very beginning only. and as time goes on it will be carried to length that will change the whole face of agriculture. It already has had the consequence of reducing notably the number of horses employed in the villages, the bicycle also assisting to the same end. With the roads as heavy as they are now, riding in a trolley is a positive luxury. Where the best and strongest of teams can move only slowly and laboriously through the clinging sand, the trolley car runs along at ten and twelve and even fifteen miles an hour, up hill and down hill, with tireless energy and complete Around about Asheville and western North Carolina, where the country is hilly, these lines are laid in every direction, even up the sides of spurs of the Blue Mountains, and in a few minutes a journey of three, five, and six miles is accomplished where animal traction would consume from a haif to a full hour.

It is obvious, therefore, that the use of elecricity as a means of locomotion and the cheapening of it will bring about very radical changes in country life. It will relieve the ionesomeness and monotony of the isolation of farming regions from which people escape to the towns in order to obtain the social friction essential to enjoyment, and even to moral health; for it will bring the detached farmhouses into close connection with town and village activity, and give opportunity for introducing variety into many low stagmant towns. Here in the South especially this new development will tend to transform social conditions which have existed since colonial days, and it will thus pave the way for the increase of the population and the utilization of the untouched natural resources in which this region is so incomparably rich. Such a change must occur before the ambitious men who are now seeking to build up a new South can obtain their desire. The climate of nearly all the South is agreeable for white people gener ally, and in the central South, more especially in the higher regions of the interior, it is in all respects inviting. The obstacles to agriculture are far less than in parts of the West favored by immigrants, an abundance of good farming land is obtainable at low prices, and the opportunities for successful mining are numerous, but at present the diversification of employment is not great enough and the facilities for communication are not good enough, to say nothing of the somewhat narrow and provincial social tone still remaining in some districts, to attract the large immigration destred. The indignity which free white labor suffered because of negro slavery is passing away. At Mr. George Vanderbilt's place at Biltmore white men and negroes work together harmoniously; but generally the price of negrolabor, much lower than the market rate for

labor with us, acts as a deterrent to the immi-

gration of workingmen. Mr. Vanderbilt's place, situated within a few miles of Asheville, on a spur of the Blue Mountain range, contains about 20,000 acres in its immediate grounds or park. Several miles beyond he owns on Mount Pisgah and in its neighborhood about 100,000 acres more, intended for use as a hunting and shooting preserve. His house, an exceedingly creditable and imposing Gothle edifice of light Indiana stone, designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt, is, to my thinking, by far the most commanding and impressive residence erected by any member of the Vanderbilt family. It is now practically complete, except so far as concerns its interior, and hence its general character and its artistic relations to the landscape can be observed and determined. Nowhere else in this country, so far as I have seen, is there a residence approaching it in magnificence and architectural eminence and distinction. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's house at Newport is of itself a correct and noble specimen of architecture; but it stands too near to the road and is too incongruous with the natural and artificial surroundings to produce an impression of grandeur and artistic fitness. It looks like a public building rather than a private residence erected to meet the actual demands of the seaside life of its occupants. Mr. George Vanderbilt's house stands on a commanding elevation, surrounded by a vast park, and it really has the appearance of a palatial structure, consistent in its architecture with the landscape about it, if not, perhaps, so consistent with the genius of this country and its life. Grand ladles and gentlemen, knights and troubadours, clad in the bravery of the attire of the past, ought to traverse its halls and dispose themselves about its courts, to make it truly picturesque and to justify its erection. In these workaday times this vast pile, of an architecture borrowed from a period radically different in all its social demands and distinctions, is less harmonious. This I say without intending in the least to de-

tract from the great measure of credit which is Mr. Vanderbilt's unquestionable due. His whole conception of Blitmore does honor to his imagination, and the manner in which he is putting it into practical execution bears witness to the soundness of his judgment. He could not have selected here or abroad a better architect than Mr. Hunt to satisfy the requirements of his scheme, and he could not have chosen a man more competent to by out his park than Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted. The general management and direction of the enterprise are committed to br. Olmsted, whose son is manently established on the grounds to watch the progress of the scheme of improve-ment, the most extensive in the whole Union so far as concerns landscape gardening and development, whether public or private. A great part of the land closely wooded when Mr. Vanderbilt bought it. This has necessitated a vast amount of clearing to improve the landscape features for the purposes of the park. Millions of shrubs and trees collected from all parts of the world have been

planted already, yet only the beginning in that direction has been made. Many miles of masadamized roads have been built, but as yet on a a small part of the more than fifty miles of such road planned has been completed. Artificial lakes and ponds have been constructed, acreaus have been diverted from their original courses and an artistic scheme of landscape treatment is pursued, with results remarkable for tools beauty and for the assistance which they make art render to nature.

The improvement of the place, begun only five

years ago, is surprising. In five years more it

will give to the park superemment distinct

tion for the beauty of its landscape gar-

dening and for the cholceness and variety of its

arboreal ornament. If Mr. Vanderbilt persist

in his scheme in accordance with his present in

tentions. Biltmore will be one of the most notable

places in the world twenty-five years hence. It

will be a very dream of beauty when he

foliage is out, its flowers and shrubs are in

bloom, and the scene is observed in the

crystal air of this mountainous region. At 170%.

ent, and more especially in this late seam,

there is little of green except on the overgreens;

but it is easy to imagine how enchanting it will

be when, a month or two months hence, the

rare trees and shrubbery which line many miles of its roads are in the full giory of their spring raiment, while brooks gurgle by the paths, and at artfully chosen intervals glimpses of the vost sweep of the valleys and mountains of the Hine Ridge are obtained. It will be a famous place, and as such already it is giving a profitable distinction to Asheville. The town, now con taining toward fifteen thousand inhabitants, has grown up in the last ten or twelve years. It looks more like a prosperous Northern town than any place I have seen in the South, and its tone of enterprise is very similar. Its progress has been largely, if not chiefly, due to Northern capital. Mr. Vanderbilt alone employs from sig hundred to eight hundred men, and his pay roll is from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a week, besides his other great expenditures. He has also an extensive manufactory of bricks and tiles, whose output is so much more than he requires himself, vast as his need of such material, that it supplies a large outside demand. He could find a ready market for much greater quantities than he is able to furnish. He is, therefore, distributing a vast amount of money in this region, and will continue to do so for many years to come, for long as he may live there will still remain endless work to do on his 29,000 acres of park. When he came here the wages of a common aborer were from seventy-five cents to one doilar a day, usually seventy-five cents; now they are from \$1.10 to \$1.25. We in New York can understand something of the difficulties and the necessarily slow progress of such a scheme of landscape improvement, after having watched the growth of the Central Park from a rough suburban region to a great pleasure ground of artistic beauty and symmetry. Mr. Vanderbilt's task is made easier by the superior natural advantages of his grounds, vastly wider extent makes the undertaking more gigantic. Practically, he is getting ready a part for the enjoyment of the public. A!ready during its progress, access to it s obtained by passes readily granted, and every visitor to Asheville and the neighboring hotel at Biltmore, a railroad station whose name was changed in honor of Mr. Vanderbilt, takes a drive through the now famous grounds as a matter of course. Extensive as his possessions are, he is steadily increasing them. His purchases of additional lands hereabouts during the last year have amounted to about six thousand acres, and he is negotiating for still more, picking up farms and woodland as they are obtainable, and paying much higher prices for the property than he paid for his original tract, much of which he secured at a very trifling cost per acre. His intention, evidently, is to have a vast estate like a baronial property, and to make it unexampled in this country for its size and the grandeur of its improvement and development. It is a scheme which does not command general favor in this community, being regarded by many people as foreign to the spirit prevailing here; but everybody is glad to see him spending so much money in the region. and the advantages which will come to all the surrounding district from the building up of a place of world-wide distinction are not forgotten. The residence, or mansion as it is called hereabouts, will have its housewarming I understand, with a great dinner on Christmas of 1896. But the time to see Biltmore in all its glory is in April or May.

MANHATTAN.

-It is an Eighth avenue photographer that onnounces "comic pletures taken while you watt."
These pletures are rendered comic by placing the head of the subject upon a hadrons little hedy and anikin with a great umbrella, and representing him half way acrors an ill-proportioned caricature of Brooklyn Bridge. The device seems no the photographer displays a considerable variety of

SUNBEAMS.

-Perhaps this is a less adventurous are than the time of Columnus or of Raleigh, but never since then has adventure been more a professional matter than now. There are twenty Englishmen and Americans who could be called upon professionally to lead an exploring expolition into whatever region of Africa, Australia, or South America, neight need explora-Australia, or South America, might need exploration, and there are at least a hundred others that are follow-ing in their feetsteps. Almost every State in the Union has its ambilious young explorer who hopes to make the business his life work if before the end of his span the trolley shall not have made every corner of the earth commonplace.

-Interesting mineral discoveries are often male during the process of arieslan well boring plateaus of the Rocky Mountain slopes. Conl. gyjoung. and soda beds, and traces of the economic and too precious metals are revealed in the chi-pines of the drill, usually at a depth so great below the surface as to reader them impracticable to mine. A remarkable discovery of this nature was recently made in strained an artesian well at a piace called like Springs in Southern New Mexico, where, at a depth of 1,400 feet, the drill struck a bed of solid rock sait 420 feet a depth. It is probably the thickest salt year in the world, and, if situated near the surface, would repre-

sent vast fortune to the owner who could utilize -The Delaware Legislature falled in 1810 to etc. Senator for the term beginning that year, and one of Delaware's scats in the Senate was vacant until 1-11, when the new Legislature without difficulty of Scuator to complete the term beginning in 1859 and another term beginning in 1841. The Legislature test failed in 1790 to fill a vacancy caused by a resignaand the Governor appointed to the sent Kensly ac-one of the candidates who had failed of election. It it was that the Senate decided that a Governor c not fill such an office if a session of the Legislatur had intervened between the restruction and the m-pointment. In view of this early decision it is po-posed that, should the Legislature full to choose a Senator this year, the Governor of Delaware will :

seek to fill the vacancy by appointment, -There turned up at Hamilton in the Bermudas II other day a company of several hundred but tourists, including Sir Arthur Suilivan and ... mustcat and literary felks of some distinction were a serry and bedraggled crowd, and their pearance was partly explained by the fact that had left a six weeks' washing ashure at one of far-down islands and had come away without that everybody was at a low ebb of timen. They cheered with the hope that the British cruiser I whose Captain had promised to fetch up the r garments, would soon arrive in the harbor. This was disappointed, for the excursionists left schedule lime, a few hours before the privatef Blake with their lines. Those that any Hamilton are wondering how they looked on the le

ing Great Britain. -For variety of climate New Mexico leads the of territories of the Union. This is due in part to of extent from north to south, covering as it does - - 2 decrees of latitude. More still is permaps due to from 4,000 to 14,000 feet. Conditions of art rarefaction and highly electrical conditions of almosphere dependent upon mititude, he recent diversity beyond the mere quistion of cold and in establishing an Arbor Day for the Torritory Legislature at first selected two days, one northern and the other for the southern half Mexico, but these proved ansufficient to meet it ditions of climate to all localities. Forthe desired of the day in each county is now left with the My school superintendent, who is suppressed to be a left the best season for tree planting to his locality.

bon't allow your elf to tritle with a rold at 2 encourage the development of some latest partial broken country and broken country of the latest partial better care your country or country partial broken or or try partial broken country partial broken